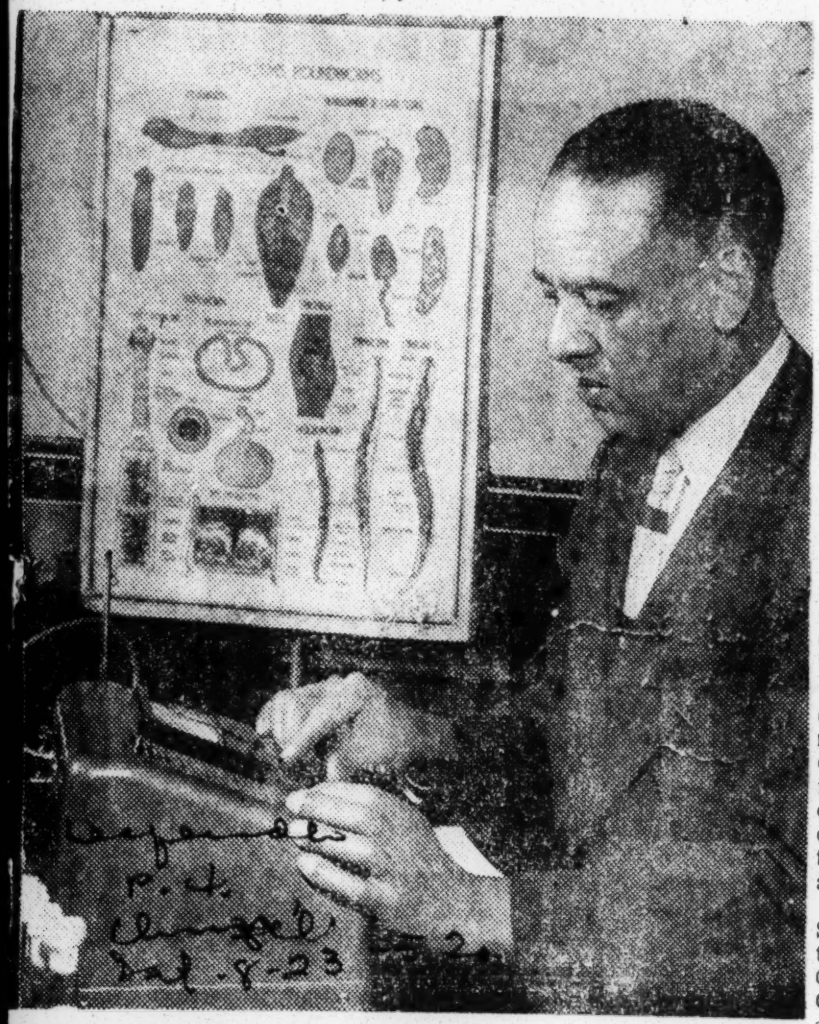
42 1952



GAINS INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION — Two articles based on a two-year study of mold colonies in the Savannah area have been published by Dr. Booker T. Griffith, chairman of the Department of Biology at Savannah State college, Ga. The articles, both of which have gained international recognition, have appeared in the "Journal of Allergy," official organ of the American Academy of Allergy. The papers were published as a result of work done by Dr. Griffith in cooperation with the American Academy of Allergy in its nationwide study of mold as possible cause of certain allergies.

RESEARCH GROWS RAPIDLY IN SOUTH

103 Laboratories or Major Additions Set Up in a Year—Spur Industrial Growth

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 23—The establishment of 103 new laboratories or major research additions in the Southern states in the last year was reported today by H. McKinley Conway Jr., director of the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Mr. Conway said that an association survey showed that the region's technological progress was continuing at an unprecedented rate. He called upon industrial development agencies and research organizations to pool their talents to promote even greater economic advancement for the South.

The challenge now facing the South's industrial development technicians and business men, Mr. Conway declared, is to show the Chamber of Commerce executive and the laboratory chemist what they have in common, and to help their separated but mutually dependent fields combine their skills in achieving the swiftest and best-balanced economic progress for a specific area.

Total expenditures in the country this year for organized research will exceed $2,900,000,000 as compared with $1,500,000,000 in 1946, Mr. Conway noted. Hundreds of new laboratories will be constructed, and many of these may be attracted to the South because of relative security against enemy air attack, suitable land sites, availability of electric power, water and fuel.

In addition, Mr. Conway emphasized, large-scale research development means an internal growth for existing industries that, in most communities, accounts for more industrial activity than do new enterprises. Again, he added, this type of research expansion can in turn serve as an industrial tool to assist in identifying new opportunities.

Ten years ago there was not a single major consulting research institution in the South, Mr. Conway reported. Today, he said, the region has some forty well-equipped general consulting laboratories, about twenty-five commercial testing laboratories and more than 200 individual consultants who rank as experts in virtually every field of science.

This has led to a "technological climate" that spurs the employment of technically trained people, Mr. Conway added. Thousands of professional chemists, physicists and engineers are now employed in the region, and Southern membership in technical societies is at an all-time high. New chapters of leading scientific societies are being formed in many Southern cities.

Since World War II, the Federal Government has placed a dozen important national scientific centers in the South, Mr. Conway said. These include the Oak Ridge (Tenn.), Savannah River (S. C.) and Paducah (Ky.) atomic research facilities with authorized investments of more than $3,000,000,000.

That industrial research has paid off in the South, Mr. Conway said, is attested by such new processes as making newsprint from slash pine, the recovery of industrial chemicals from pine stumps, manufacture of nylon ingredients from corn cobs and manufacture of wallboard from sugar cane residue.

Langston Receives Additional Grant

The Research Corporation gave Langston university $2,000 to renew their support of Research on Phentheazine as a base for drugs and insecticides. The research is under the direction of Dr. S. P. Massie. Three senior students are employed on the project. They are Dorista Jones, Langston; John Algee, Claremore, and Nesby Bolden, El Reno. These studies are another part of the research program of the university, which has three principal objectives: (1) Training of undergraduate students in research techniques. From this viewpoint two students have been admitted to the O. U. medical school, four students have gone to graduate school. (2) Students are given financial aid during their senior year. (3) Valuable research has been uncovered, as for example, the recent announcement of the discovery of the anti-tubercular drug discovered by Dr. R. P. Perry.

Chemicals Co. Names Dr. Hill Ass't Manager

BOSTON (ANNPA) National Poly Chemicals has announced the appointment of Henry A. Hill as assistant manager. Dr. Hill will be responsible for all manufacturing and technological activities of the company, according to Edward V. Osberg, general manager.

Dr. Hill comes to Poly Chemical from the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company. Before that he had been director of research for the Atlantic Research Association and vice president of the National Atlantic Research Corporation.

He received his doctorate in organic chemistry from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

* * *

NATIONAL POLY Chemical, recently organized to manufacture specialty organic chemicals is building a plant in Wilmington, Massachusetts, for its various projected manufacturing operations.

Dr. Hill is married to the former Miss Adelaide Cromwell of Washington, D. C., the daughter of John W. Cromwell and Mrs. Edward Jones. Mrs. Hill is teaching at Boston University. She received her doctorate at Harvard University last summer.

Biologist's Research Pays Off

Dr. Booker T. Griffith, chairman of the department of biology at Savannah State College, who recently published two articles, "Mycological Studies in the Savannah Area—1950" and "A Study of Antibiosis Between Wind-Borne Molds and Insect Larvae From Wind - Borne Eggs," as a result of a two-year study of mold colonies in the Savannah area. The articles were published in the Journal of Allergy, official organ of the American Academy of Allergy.

came Dr. Harold D. West who read a paper. Howard University clinicians Walter M. Booker, Raymond L. Hayes, Frances Dent Da Costa, William Jones, Richard Hill and Patrick Titus were concerned with the "Analysis of the Electrolyte Changes in Rats During Cold Stress."

Robert Brown, Post-Graduate Medical School, and T. R. Sherrod, University of Illinois College of Medicine, also attended.

Research of Langston University Professor Proves Effective

Dr. R. P. Perry of the department of chemistry experimentations on derivations of substituted Benzoic and Cinnemic Acids show great possibilities. The new compound discovered by Dr. Perry is tentatively referred as Bromothiazone.

Meharry Medical College has cooperated with Dr. Perry and has revealed that certain thiosemicarbazones are effective agents against cryptococcus infections. Cryptococcus infections are rare nervous diseases in the order of Manjitis.

The Research Cooperation of New York has afforded Langston university several grants for experimentation. The Cooperation is especially interested in Bromothiazone as an anti-tubercular agent. In this respect the compound also afford promising effects. The Research Cooperation is interested in patenting the compound, indicated the scientist.

Dr. Perry also serve as administrative dean at Langston university.

Federation of Societies Meet

Top Race Scientists At Chemical Clinic

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Negro scientists were a potent factor among the 6,000 scholars convening here last week for the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in its thirty-sixth annual confab at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Ruth Madison Clayton of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Illinois, presented a technical paper.

The only Negro medical doctor at the United States Medical Nutrition Laboratory and Department of Pathology, Dr. Robert C. Stepto, discussed "Effects of ACTY on Wound Healing at Various Levels of Ascorbic Acid Intake."

Mabel Evans, food editor of Our World magazine and head of the Food and Nutrition Department of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate at the Carver Foundation of Tuskegee and director of research at Tuskegee's School of Home Economics, along with Dr. Pearl Swanson, discussed "Methionine in Maintenance of Structure of Hepatic Tissue."

From the Biochemistry Department at Meharry Medical College

42 1952

Just's Scientific Research Was Achievement For World

Afro-American p. 7 Baltimore, Md.

In the death of Ernest Everett Just, America lost one of her outstanding scientists and the world one of the most brilliant and original experimental biologists of the present century.

Born August 14, 1883 in Charleston, S.C., he was the son of Charles and Mary Just. He received his education at Orangeburg State College Preparatory School and at Kimball Academy in Meriden, N.H. Jan. 2. 16 - 32

He was graduated from Dartmouth College with Phi Beta Kappa, and earned with distinction, his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1916.

Came To Howard

He came to Howard University in 1906 as an instructor and soon showed such ability as to warrant a promotion to a professorship of zoology in 1912.

Later he served as professor of physiology in Howard's Medical School from 1912 to 1920.

While at Howard he married Ethel Highwarden, also an instructor of German there. The Justs had three children: Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, associate professor of English at Howard; Highwarden, who teaches in Georgia; and another daughter, Maribel Just Butler, who works in the Census Bureau in Washington.

Although Professor Just's field was cytology, (the structure of cells) the results of his experimental work supported evidence of the tremendous influence that environment has on the constitution.

Synthesizing a vast amount of data, he showed the immense importance that the cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell exclusive of the nucleus) and the external environment plays in the workings of genes, (the units of inheritance).

According to Dr. Louis A. Hansborough of Howard University, Dr. Just's most significant contribution was probably in the field of fertilization. One of the great advances in this field was his book, "The Biology of Cell Surface," which appeared in 1938.

Unlike previous orthodox books on the subject, Dr. Hansborough stated, Professor Just emphasized cythoplasm, not genes, as controls in the inheritance of characteristics.

Because other scientists had neglected this phase, Dr. Hansborough continued, Professor Just placed great emphasis on the cytoplasm of the egg, and particularly the egg surface.

Tireless Worker

As a research scientist, Professor Just had boundless enthusiasm for his chosen field, but it was a quiet rather than an explosive enthusiasm.

A tireless and persistent worker, the total number of his contributions came to only sixty-two, but they were models of scientific presentation: precise, clear, direct.

His works are of lasting value; nothing he has done will ever have to be done again.

Remarkable Contribution

"The Biology of Cell Surface," which synthesizes his life work, is a contribution of the highest order.

Professor Just devoted a lifetime to developing the thesis that the cell nucleus is not the whole structure that is responsible for heredity. He emphasized that the cytoplasm, and especially the ectoplasm, (the external layer of protoplasm) function of the nucleus so greatly as to share equal responsibility.

His whole attitude towards his work was that it was functional, not an instrument whereby the function is performed.

Knew Animal Cell

He knew the animal cell as few scientists know their material. It was a knowledge so intimate, so deep, so clear-visioned as to comprehend even the most minute.

And although his immediate field was cytology, he had a remarkable encyclopedic knowledge of the whole range of biology and its related fields.

In his development, he worked for many summers with scientists at Woods Hole, Mass., where he specialized in marine biology.

Marine Biology

He soon became recognized throughout this country and Europe as one of the leading scientists of his day.

Julius Rosenwald and others who promoted scientific investigation appropriated to his support funds which enabled him to spend part of his time at Howard and part in Europe.

The last eight years, however, preceding his death on October 24, 1941, were spent altogether in Europe where he worked in the laboratories of the leading scientists in Berlin, Rome, and Paris.

In addition to his major work, "The Biology of Cell Surface," Dr. Just also published in 1939 "Basic Methods for Experiments on Eggs Of Marine Animals."

He was a member of the New American Society of Naturalists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Society of Zoologists, and La Societe des Science Naturelles et Mathematics of France.

In 1915 he was also awarded the Spingarn Medal for the outstanding contribution of that year.

His loss is one that cannot be replaced, but his scientific contributions will remain an achievement for the world and a tribute to the man himself.

DR. ERNEST JUST

Federation of Societies Meet

Top Race Scientists At Chemical Clinic

Courier p. 2

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Negro scientists were a potent factor among the 6,000 scholars convening here last week for the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in its thirty-sixth annual confab at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Ruth Madison Clayton of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Illinois, presented a technical paper. 5-10-32

The only Negro medical doctor at the United States Medical Nutrition Laboratory and Department of Pathology, Dr. Robert C. Stepto, discussed "Effects of ACTY on Wound Healing at Various Levels of Ascorbic Acid Intake."

Mabel Evans, food editor of Our World magazine and head of the Food and Nutrition Department of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate at the Carver Foundation of Tuskegee and director of research at Tuskegee's School of Home Economics, along with Dr. Pearl Swanson, discussed "Methionine in Maintenance of Structure of Hepatic Tissue."

From the Biochemistry Department at Meharry Medical College came Dr. Harold D. West who read a paper. Howard University clinicians Walter M. Booker, Raymond L. Hayes, Frances Dent Da Costa, William Jones, Richard Hill and Patrick Titus were concerned with the "Analysis of the Electrolyte Changes in Rats During Cold Stress."

Robert Brown, Post-Graduate Medical School, and T. R. Sherrod, University of Illinois College of Medicine, also attended.

Howard Clinicians There

Dr. Pearl Swanson, Mrs. Aurora Bansford, bio-chemist, Maryland Chemical Corporation; Misses Ethel and Brennie Hackley, organic chemists, Army Chemical Center in Maryland; Dr. Harold D. West, bio-chemistry department, Meharry Medical College;

Drs. Walter M. Booker, Raymond L. Hayes, Frances Dent Da Costa, William Jones, Richard Hill and Patrick Titus, Howard University, Robert Brown, histologist in neurology research, NYU, and T. R. Sherrod, department of pharmacology, University of Illinois.

NEGRO SCIENTIST AIDS IN IMPORTANT DENTAL DISCOVERY

Washington p. 38

Jersey City, N. J. (ANP).—A Fisk graduate holding a degree in chemistry was among scientists who collaborated on experiments which proved the new ammoniated chlorophyl toothpaste to be stainless.

New Orleans, La.

Bacteriologist Lois Shields of Amm-i-dent Inc. of Jersey City conducted a series of tests to determine the germicidal effects of the ammoniated dentifrice.

Tan Scientists Hold Own In NY Parley With 6,000

Afro American p. 9 Sat. 5-10-32 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Colored scientists were a potent factor among the 6,000 scholars convening here last week for the Federation of American Societies For Experimental Biology in its 36th annual confab at Hotel Statler.

Among those who read papers were:

Mrs. Ruth Madison Clayton of Chicago Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory; Dr. Robert C. Stepto, Miss Mabel Evans, head of nutrition department, and Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute;

Professional scientists from practically all the nation's Negro colleges met at Prairie View A & M College recently for the joint sessions of the National Institute of Science and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society. More than a hundred and fifty delegates attended the three-day meeting of the two groups.

Research Group Plans 2nd Clinic

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The Research Clinic Committee met here last week and completed plans for the second annual Research Clinic sponsored by the National Teachers Research Association. The Research Clinic will be held at Morris College, Sumter, S. C., Aug. 4-8. The major purpose of the clinic is to "Improve Educational Efficiency Through Research."

CHEMISTS CONFER. — Dr. Percy L. Julian (left) director of research and manager of fine chemicals of the Glidden Soya Products division in Chicago chats with Dr. J. V. Steinle, research and development vice president of S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc., during a recent visit by Dr. Julian to the Johnson laboratories in Racine, Wis. A leading authority on stenol chemistry, Dr. Julian conferred with members of Johnson's research and development division on a new development in the field of wax chemistry being perfected in the Johnson laboratories.

Scientist Aids In Dental Discovery

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (ANP)— A Fisk graduate holding a degree in chemistry was among scientists who collaborated on experiments which proved the new ammoniated chlorophyl toothpaste to be stainless.

Bacteriologist Lois Shields of Amm-i-dent, Inc., of Jersey City conducted a series of tastes to determine the germicidal effects of the ammoniated dentrifice.

A native of Jersey City and a product of its public school system, Miss Shields was formerly a bacteriologist in a tubercular hospital, the B. S. Pollak Hospital for Chest Diseases in Jersey City. She was clinical laboratory technician.

Active in community affairs the Jersey clinician is secretary of the Inter-Racial Welfare Group.

African Scientist To Work In U. S.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. A. — (ANP) — Dr. R. E. G. Armarttoe an eminent Gold Coast scientist in the Gold Coast has recently received an invitation from the Research Promotes Committee of the United States government to carry out researches on the relative significance on heredity and environment on the proneness to disease and death of both white and non-white population in America.

The invitation was contained in an air mail dispatch to Dr. Amarttoe and signed by Dr. Rosco, head of the Public Health Services Area Research Council of the United States Government.

Dr. Amarttoe is at the moment drafting papers for publication in Europe before December on research in four major languages.

He is a native of Keta, about 53 miles from Accra, and had the greater part of his education in Europe and the United States. He is a fluent scholar in English, French and German. He presently operates a medical institute in Ireland, the Lomeshi clinic, whose sections have been located in Dublin, Stockholm, Freiburg and Lausanne.

Dr. Amarttoe recently claimed, in association with two other world scientists (Europeans), that the cause and treatment of the swollen shoot disease have been discovered.

42 1952

Miracle Cleaner Changed His Life

By CARROLLTON SHEPPARD

Otis Cox, a porter by occupation and a chemist by avocation, has now become an inventor by virtue of a recent discovery.

Cox who has been experimenting with cleaning chemicals for several years, has discovered a new miracle cleaner that will eliminate much of the time and labor involved in general cleaning.

Has Been Tested

The cleaner according to the inventor and his associates has been tested on walls, chinaware and windows. It has also been tested on silverware, chrome and other metals. The results they contend were superior to the results of similar tests with other cleaners.

National Notes, a quarterly publication of the National Casket Co., published an article recently praising the inventor and his invention.

Cox is employed by the National Casket Company and uses his preparation in the execution of his duties there.

Offers for the exclusive rights to the cleaning formula have been made by a popular soap manufacturer. These offers however are shunned by the inventor who feels that his discovery has great possibilities.

Corporation papers have been granted to Cox and his business associates. A patent however has been denied because of a law which prohibits patents on liquid preparations of this kind.

The newly formed corporation has four members, Otis Cox, inventor; Rudolph Wheeler, business manager: Donald Murray, attorney and George Spaulding, chemist.

Cleaning Powers

Dr. George Spaulding who is at State College, has submitted the cleaner to tests to determine its chemical potency as well as its cleaning powers. Like the inventor he feels that the cleaner has great possibilities.

The present objective of the corporation is to sell $10,000 worth of stock to one hundred investors. This would create a corporation of one-hundred three members and provide the funds needed to market the product.

Rudolph Wheeler, executive secretary of the Turner Station branch of the YMCA, in Baltimore, has announced plans for a public demonstration of Cox's Miracle Cleaner.

Cox, a native of Mt. Erie, N.C., has lived at Turner Station for the past ten yers. He resides at 509 New Pittsburg Ave. with his wife, Mrs. Geraldine Cox and his three children Tremayne, fifteen, Patricia, fourteen, and Otis Jr., ten.

OTIS COX

Morgan Professor Receives $13,000 Research Grant

BALTIMORE, M.D. —(ANP) — The U. D. office of ordnance research last week awarded a one and a half year $13.000 Army research contract to Dr. Julius H. Taylor, head of the department at Morgan State college.

Dr. Taylor, the first Morgan faculty member to receive a grant of this kind, will investigate changes produced in the properties of electrical matters by changes in pressure.

Work on the project is expected to begin next February and continue until September of 1954. The research will be done in the physics laboratory at Morgan, with special equipment provided by the contract. Provisions also have been made in the contract for a research assistant for the physicist.

Dr. Taylor, who did research of a similar nature during World War II, is a graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.), and holds an M.A. and Phd from the University of Pennsylvania. He joined Morgan's faculty in 1949.

State College Gets $25,000 For Social Science Research

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (Special) — A long-range program of research in the social sciences has been undertaken at Mississipp State College, financed in party by a $25,000 grant from the Genera Education Board, Dr. Fred T. Mitchell, president, announced today

In making public the grant, Dr Mitchell said the research will extend over a five-year period. The G.E.B. funds will be matched by the college. Two research specialists will be added to the staff to devote the major part of their time to the new program, and two graduate research assistantships have been made available.

The research will be done within the Social Science Research Center, an organization set up in 1949 to coordinate study and teaching in human relationships, and to cooperate with other institutions in the South studying similar problems. The most recent interest of the center is in community studies, and the new program will fall in this area.

In charge of the program are Dr John K. Bettersworth, head of the department of history and government, who is chairman of the center, and Dr. Harold F. Kaufman head of the department of sociology and rural life, who is its associate chairman.

Dr. Bettersworth said the research now being planned will involve studies of Mississippi communities and will specialize in political and social psychology.

"There is a particular need for more study in this area," Dr. Bettersworth said. "The increasing urbanization and growing complexity of Southern society demands extensive training and research in human relations to help solve many problems. While progress in the physical sciences and tecnnologies has been great, the social sciences have tended to lag behind."

He also pointed out that the research would be coordinated with the teaching program, and that the projects would utilize the services of both undergraduates and graduate students.

"In this way we will provide an opportunity for actual research experience, as well as course work, in several specialties that have not hitherto been offered in the mid-South," he said. "While the immediate need of the region is for actual field research, the long-term need is for native Southerners trained in the techniques of the social sciences."

In connection with this program courses in social psychology, public opinion, political behavior and research methods will be added to the curricula of the history and government and sociology and rural life departments.

Dr. Kaufman will be responsible for special research projects, which will complement those of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Business Research Station at the college.

The Social Science Research Center publishes the bi-monthly "Social Science Bulletin" and a series of research reports known as "Social Science Studies." It has sponsored lecture-discussion series which have brought the various social science departments into contact with each other and with specialists in allied fields outside the college.

Fisk Research Professor Feted On Retirement Eve

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — St. Elmo Brady, Ph. D., research professor of chemistry at Fisk University, retires this year after 25 years of service at Fisk as a scientist and teacher.

Dr. Brady was honored Saturday at a testimonial dinner in Jubilee Hall dining room. Presentations were made to him by:

W. B. Bennett, of the U.S. Tobacco Company for the American Chemical Society; Harold D. West, professor of biochemistry, Meharry Medical College, for Sigma Xi, honorary Scientific Society, and George W. Redd, dean, college of higher studies at Fisk.

Dr. Brady, a Fisk graduate, was very active in his undergraduate days, starring on its Bulldog Football Team, making All-American honors. He was the first of his race to receive a Ph.D. in the field of chemistry. He earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois.

He became research professor of chemistry last year after serving for many years as head of the Fisk chemistry department.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk president, was toastmaster at the dinner. The Rev. Mr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of chapel, delivered the invocation and Dr. Louis F. Cason, professor of chemistry, Tuskegee Insitute, cited the honoree as a scientist and teacher.

Navy Awards $8,900 To Howard Professor For Research Project

WASHINGTON

A naval research grant of $8,900 has been awarded to Howard University Professor Darnley E. Howard for work on a new type air compressor.

The grant, was made by the office of Naval Research, following recent demonstration of Professor Howard's annular liquid ring compressor before naval representatives.

Prof's Name On Science Building

BALTIMORE

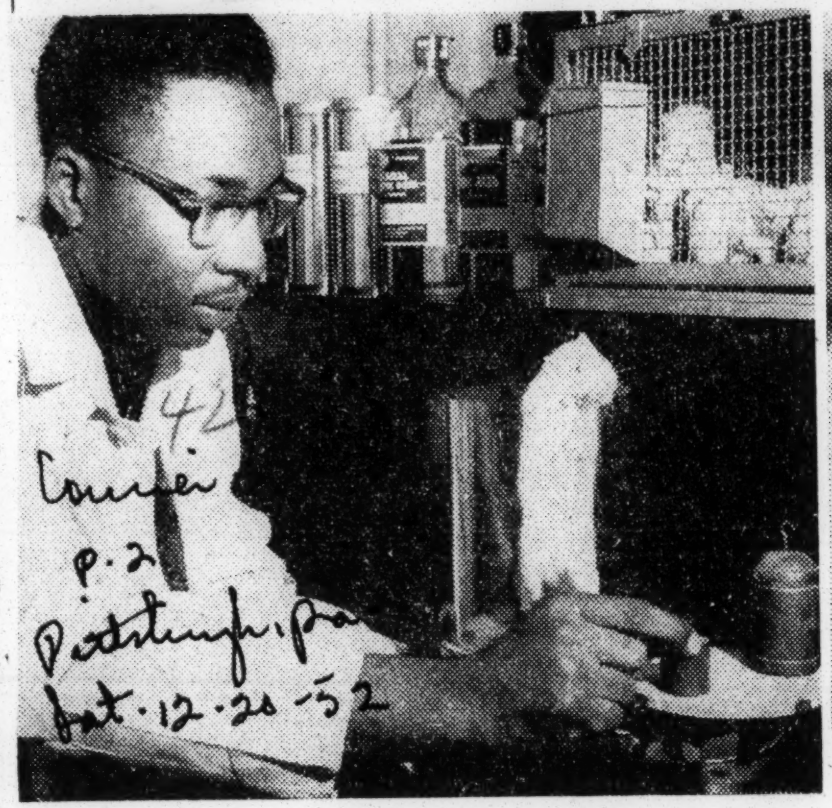
Upon petition of the Alumni Association, the Board of Trustees last week voted unanimously to name the new one million and a half dollar science building at Morgan State College the "Milton Lewis Calloway Science Hall."

The Board was immediately thanked by the Alumni Association for "honoring Morgan's martyr to science" in a statement read at the homecoming Nov. 15 when the Board action was announced.

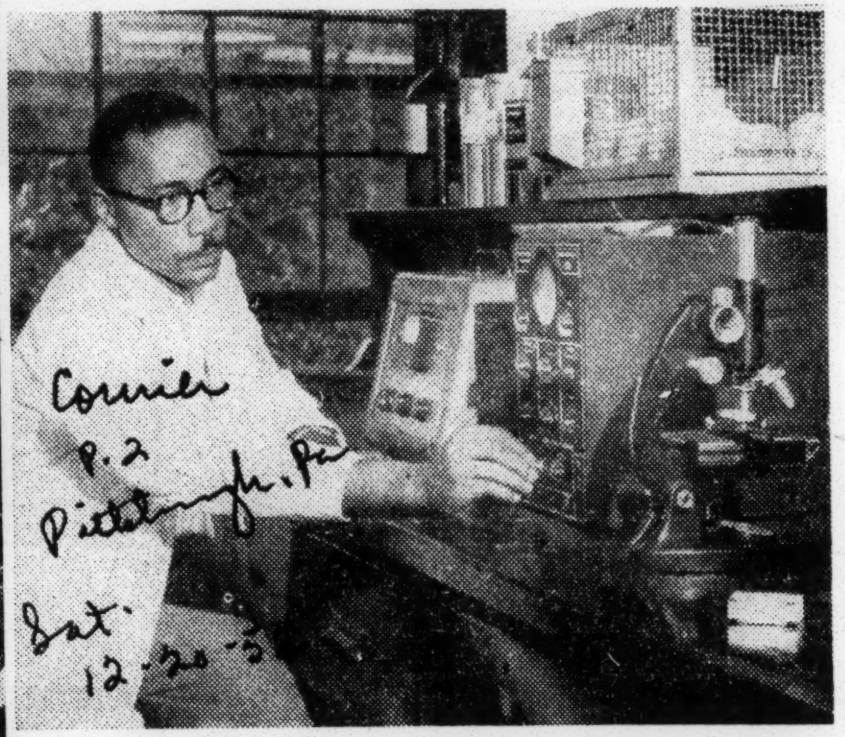
A graduate of Knoxville College, from which he received the bachelor of science degree, Mr. Calloway attended Columbia University, where he received his M.A. degree. He was associate professor of biology at Morgan from 1916 to 1950, during which time he was made "professor emeritus."

Excavation is currently underway on the building which will be the largest and costliest to-date in the new building program at Morgan.

Scientific Study Under Way at Benedict



Experiment — John A. Wagner of Duquesne University, weighs a rat used in the low protein diet experiment to determine weight loss due to deficiency.—Rivera Photo.



At Work—Edward E. Reilly, Oberlin-trained chemist, measures the frequency or wave impulses as a part of tests computed in the study to determine the effect of low protein diet on salt and water metabolism.—Rivera Photo.

Benedict Scientists Making Study of Heart Institute

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Under a grant authorized by the Federal Security Agency recently, members of the science departments of Benedict College of this city have been commissioned to study the effects of protein deficient diet on salt and water metabolism and kidney function for the National Heart Institute and the United States Public Health Service.

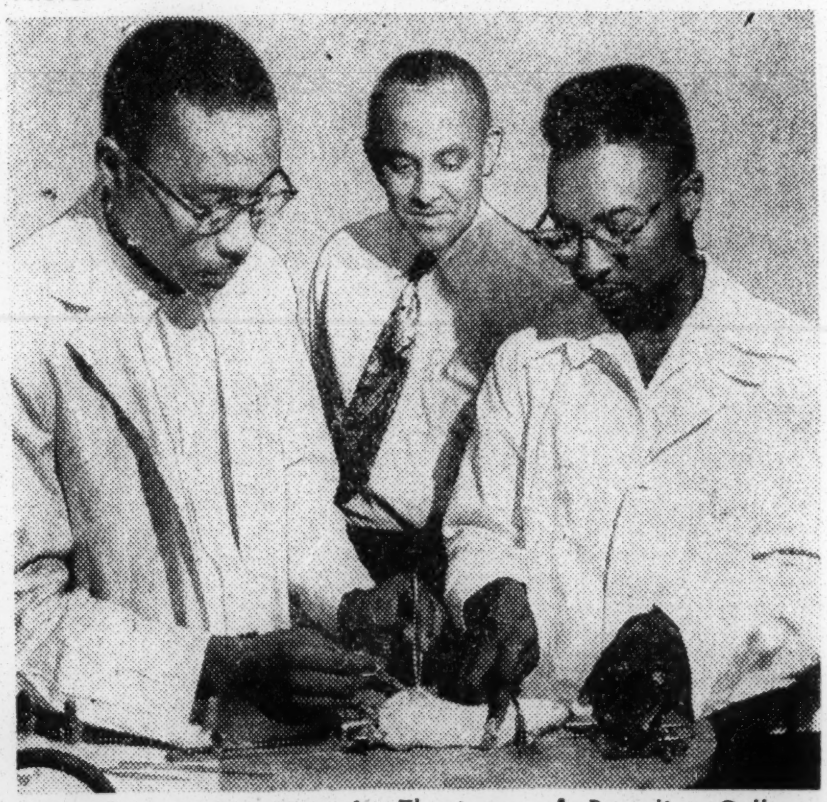
The approval of Benedict College for the research grant by the Federal agency is evidence of the college's satisfactory scholarship rating.

As a member of the United Negro College Fund, Benedict shares in a financial arrangement wherein thirty-two private Negro colleges collaborate in raising a fund which provides approximately 10 per cent of each college's revenue.

Founded in 1870, Benedict is operated under the management of an interracial self-perpetuating board of trustees and receives its support mainly from the Baptist Church.

The scientific study which was made possible by the National Heart Institute grant was organized and set up by the science department of Emory University.

Walter E. Johnson, chairman of the science department at Benedict, said, "The study is an inter-department project being conducted by Edward E. Reilly and John A. Wagner of the chemistry and biology departments."



'Operation Rat'—The team of Benedict College scientists commissioned by the National Heart Institute to study the effects of a protein deficient diet on salt and water metabolism are preparing a rat for an "operation." Left to right: Edward E. Reilly, Walter E. Johnson and John A. Wagner.—Rivera Photo.

They Read For Scientists

Drs. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the science education department and John W. King, professor of biology at Morgan State College, who read a paper, "A Study of Convictions of Students and Faculty on College General Education Science," before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Philadelphia, on Dec. 28.

Alcorn Physicist Takes "Electronic Brain Course"

ALCORN, Miss. —(ANP)— Eilhu Barden, head of the Department of Mathematics and Physics at Alcorn College, was the only Negro member of a group of Mathematicians who met at Oak Ridge, Tenn., ot take a two-week course designed to teach the use of computing machines (popularly termed electronic brains.)

Dr. John Von Newman, of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, was the principal lecturer and Dr. Alston S. Householder, chairman of the Matchematics Panel of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, was director of the course, which was designed to acquaint mathematicians with ways of setting up problems for computing machines.

Bell-Boy Gets Job As Chemist

BROOKLYN—A chemist working as a bell-boy captain in a local hotel, was hired last week by a large pharmaceutical company as a result of talks between the Urban League of Brooklyn and the company.

Burton Deane, of Brooklyn, who received his degree in agronomy from the University of British Columbia, will work in the field of anti-biotic fermentation at the E. R. Squibb and Sons company's plant in New Brunswick, N. J.

According to Nathan Burnett, secretary in charge of the Brooklyn League, minority-group workers will find new job opportunities opening up in Brooklyn's pharmaceutical industry.

The Brooklyn League wants to interview chemists, laboratory technicians, semi-skilled assembly and production workers, job inspectors and others wishing placement in the pharmaceutical industry.

Schenley Labs Study New Drugs

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind. —Never ending scientific research is the byword of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., in that technicians are regularly engaged in the study and perfection of both new and presently known drugs and pharmaceuticals. Arthur F. Gormley, vice president in charge of sales for the laboratories, has announced the market presentation of Liquid Tetracillin, a companion product to Tetracillin tablets and Liquid Orapen, a high-potency oral penicillin.

As in the tablet form, Liquid Tetracillin combines penicillin with an approved triple sulfonamide mixture. The drug is supplied in dry powder form to which a pharmacist adds proper proportions of cold distilled water. The resulting liquid is a uniform suspension of pink color and pleasant taste, and its prime advantage, as pointed out by the Schenley vice president, is that the drug provides a fairly wide spectrum of antibacterial activity.

The newly developed antibiotic, Liquid Orapen, is essentially processed penicillin that will fill the need for a palatable form of the drug. Designed primarily for children and for adults who prefer medication in liquid form, the new type penicillin remains stable when refrigerated for seven days. As in the case of Liquid Tetracillin Liquid Orapen is supplied in powdered form. Before it can be used however, the drug is mixed with distilled water and the resulting solution is a clear, ruby-red color which is exceptionally palatable.

Alcorn Prof. Studies Electronic Brain

ALCORN, Miss.—(ANP)—Eilhu Barden, head of the department of mathematics and physics at Alcorn College was the only Negro member of a group of mathematicians who met at Oak Ridge, Tenn., to take a two-week course designed to teach the use of computing machines (popularly termed electronic brains).

T. S. U. Professor Gets Research Grant

HOUSTON, TEXAS — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, President, Texas Southern University has received notice that Dr. L. L. Woods, Head Department of Chemistry, has received a renewal grant of $500.00 from the Fredrick Gardner Cottrell Research Corporation to continue a research project. The title of the project is "The Condensation of Aldehydes, Ketones, Nitriles and Acye Halides with Jojic Acid." Dr. Woods has received a previous grant to begin the study.

The following papers by Dr. Woods have been accepted for publication by the Journal of the American Chemical Society:

"Bromo - 2 - Choloro Kojic Acid", Bromo 2 - Hydroxy ethy lation of Kojie Acid".

Dr. Woods has seven new compounds, now being analyzed, which relate to his subject.

Gets Science Post

Dr. A. M. Myster, professor of experimental statistics at Virginia State College, who was recently elected chairman of the Statistics Section, Virginia Academy of Science. A native of Cambridge, Md., Dr. Myster is a graduate of Virginia State and Iowa State Colleges.

News Press Photo Service

INDUSTRY—When Lois Shields got her degree in ... little did she know that several years ... logist for Amm-I-Dent Inc. of ... neer, recently ... ammoniated ... Jersey City

XPLAINING HIS TELSA COIL which increases the nature of high frequency currents is Daniel H. Wilson, 9th grade student at Northeast Junior high school, who won first place in the junior division in the Science Fair. Looking on are Bertram Caruthers, left, teacher of general science at the school and Principal J. H. Collins, right. The high frequency currents are used in radio, television, and industry. They may also be used in the future for heating and cooking at a considerable saving. Daniel is the son of Mrs. Yvette Wilson.

Dr. H. D. West Becomes First Negro President Of Meharry

NASHVILLE, Tenn — (ANP) — Famed Meharry Medical college last week got its first Negro president. He is Dr. Harold D. West, 48, formerly chairman of the college's department of biochemistry.

Dr. West was elected to the presidency by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. M. Don Clawson, who retired in 1950 and died last year.

A native of Flemington, N. J., Dr. West received his education at the University of Illinois, earning his A. B. in 1925; M. S. in 1930, and his Ph. D. in 1937.

He served as head of the department of Science at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., 1925-27; associate to professor of Biochemistry, Meharry Medical College, 1927-38; professor and chairman of the Biochemistry, 1938-47; acting chairman division of pre-clinical science, 1947 to the present.

Organizations which he is a member of include:

American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemistry Society, American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Kappa Pi, Alpha Phi Alpha, and Sigma Pi Phi.

He is the author of "Synthesis of Amino, Hydroxy, Hutyric Acids, A Simple Method of Preparing a Mixture of the Two Forms, "The Journal of Biological Chemistry", and "Evidence for the Detoxication of Diphonyl Through Sulphur M... chanism," Proceedings of the Society For Experimental Biology and Medicine.

He married the former Miss Jessie J. Penn of Atlanta, Ga. The couple has two children, Mrs. Edna P. Morgan and Harold Jr.